THE ANTI-TRUST

LEGISLATION

The House Bill to Prohibit the Formation of Trusts and Mono

The bill introduced by Mr. W. J. in Texas, came up for discussion in strike out the enacting words, which cents. was afterwards withdrawn. In order to reach a test vote, the motion to able to say nothing of extortion. strike out the enacting words was reenacting words by a vote of 84 to 34, sideration. The discussion was reported as follows:

Mr. Johnson, who was the first to the attorney general that the present anti trust laws are practically meffective and wholly inadequate to remedy constant combination and amalgamation of rival interests for the sole purhaustive examination and investigawith the aid and advice of the attornection with the matter is thoroughly familiar and conversant with the evils and must necessarily be regarded as an authority for a remedy.

The bill has been prepared with great care, study and consideration, and every precaution has been taken against coming in conflict with the State or Federal constitution, and it simply provides against the formation of trusts and combines to defeat and prevent legitimate competition,

very drastic and sweeping in their pro-visions. It is very necessary that we etc. He did not believe that, whenshould have effective anti-trust legis- ever "foreign capital" is referred to launch out into the business and com- mandatory upon the General Assemmercial world upon their merits, and bly to pass laws to prevent the formacompete with other like concerns for tion of trusts, combinations of capital. their just share of business? Merit The constitution says "shall." It is but these constant combines of rival the State to "regulats," as Mr. Themconceins are labelled from head to foot as argued, but to "prevent." with suspicion and danger, and the whole object is to practice unjust ex-

last few years have reached such a the statute books. magnitude as to arouse an interest to the danger of trusts throughout the no more radical than this proposed whole civilized world. Hage corporation after corporation have consolidate anti-trust laws. He declared that if ed and then all the power and influence of amalgamated wealth is utilized to of the State, why does Texas hold on weave a complete net work around every similar producing plant with the firm or one corporation to unite with evident purpose of either absorbing another, providing the combination is ministration until nearly all the ave- on by a jury. nues of industry are being fed and clothed by the trusts.

The trusts of this nation alone have a capitalization that approaches the entire volume of metallic money in the whole world; they have a combined capital which almost if not quite equals all of the gold and silver used by the people of the entire world, and thus armed with such a powerful concentrauon of wealth and capital they make

If the numerous and constant comenough for all the increase or enlargement, they may desire, that is legiti- killed in this House) Mr. Weston House. mate and would increase the taxable answered that the House might have At the night session, when the bill property of the State and give employment to others, but that is not the kind

They want to water their stock and tortion, upon the great consuming pub

of increase they want.

To show you the complete power and chine manufacturer. control of monopoly and the high handed way in which it is wielded, I will refer you to the great prints combine at of America. They bought our fleecy staple a few years ago at 8 cents before they joined in the manufacture of the cotton in to clothes and then sold the

1.2 cents per pound and this same low general to investigate. The policy of FIGHT AGAINST WINTHROP clared that there are thousands of same trusts and manufactured into tion in 1895. print cloths and again sold back to the

Johnson to prohibit the formation of when they were buying our raw mafarmers who have had the price of out any serious fight being waged terial at 8 cents and selling the cloths their cotton seed reduced arbitrarily trusts and monopolies in this State, at 3 cents per yard imagine the outand which is a copy of the Hogg law rageous robbery when they bought the things for the people. He didn't the House, and a motion was made to sold the manufactured goods at 5

And beside the principle of monopoly is vicious, dangerous and intoler- and cannot be contributing to the

When an independent corporation or newed and the previous question was concern cannot enter the business or bill would not keep the farmers from called, which forced a vote to be taken. commercial world upon its merits and The House refused to strike out the meet legitimate competition and take ton. even chances with other like concerns it should go to the wail and should not and the bill was left for further con- be given special privileges to practice their outrageous extortions upon the great consuming public.

Mr. Jno. P. Thomas, Jr., opposed speak upon the bill, said that it had the bill. It is founded upon a pernicious been shown by the special report of and erroneous principle. He did not claim that trusts should not be regulated. But capital cannot be prevented from making combinations. No the evils of trusts growing out of the State Legislature can prevent combito attempt to so prevent them. But it pose of stifling competition. This 1e- is the duty of every citizen to see that port has been made by the attorney they are properly regulated. There is general after a most thorough and ex- a correct principle of legislation for the State to regulate prices. The combition in pursuance of the joint resolu- nation of railroads into systems has tions directing the same. The bill, al. not in an evil sense affected the peothough voluminous, has been prepared ple, because the State has regulated with the aid and advice of the attorney general, who by reason of his con- saying that "Competition is the life of trade." He declared that the efficiency of the service is increased with the size of the concerns. Whenever mercantile or manufacturing establishbut they cannot be cured by grafting on our statute books laws taken bodily

Mr. Smith then went on to say that violation of the interstate commerce

The anti-trust laws in 33 States are measure. There is need for proper this kind of law would keep capital out to the Hogg law? The bill allows one the rival concern or driving them from not for the purpose of controlling the commercial field. The trusts have prices and driving out competitors. increased and flourished under the That is what the bill seeks to prohibit. fostering care of the Republican ad- It is a question of fact to be passed up-

The constitution gives the right to the Legislature to take away the corporate rights of companies violating

the laws of the State. He was followed by Mr. Weston, who declared that he is not the repreinterests of the State. He told how L Q. C. Lamar had gone contrary to the war upon similar competing concerns wishes of the people of Mississippi, but and soon sweep them from the commer- had by them been yindicated, as he cial field by absorption or driving them had done what was right and what into bankruptey. And then with no they afterwards saw was right. He the honest gotten gains of a heipless plored the creature who would become great on his State's ruin.

Mr. Weston went on to say that if

ginia Carolina Chemical Company he had voted against striking out the enabsorb and gobble up all competing and declared that they found little money acting words. He had done so hoping rival concerns that they may be free in the business and were glad to sell to that the measure could be properly and untrammeled in their dishonest ex- the larger corporation. This bill modified. He feared, however, that

Carolina had built a single plant in the bate. State for the State's interests. Mr | This motion was not debatable, but Fall River, the manufacturing centre Weston replied that it had done what there were "points of order" raised.

bankrupt plants. said that if this bill is wrong in prin- Mr. Robinson then moved to adjourn goods back to the Southern jobbers at ciple, so is the law now on the statute debate. This was carried by one vote 3 cents per yard in 1898 after going books and so was the action of the -51 to 50, which killed the bill for into the trust. Cotton declined to I Legislature authorizing the attorney this session.

price cotton was bought up by the the State was settled by the constitu-

He declared that there is nothing in jobbers at 5 cents per yard, an advance the bill to keep foreign capital out of of nearly 100 per cent., while the raw the State. If capital doesen't want to material had deciined nearly 100; now aquiesce in the laws of a State, it if the mills were making money should keep out of the State. The the trusts as effectively as the States have never built, a plant in the State

> Mr. Ashley wanted to know if the organizing to control the price of cot-

Mr. DeBruhl explained that the farmers will be able to hold their cot-

Mr. R. B. A. Robinson opposed the oppressing them it will be violating a rust-and he would sooner steal. The bill hatched up here lately is stained with persecution, not prosecution.

Col. Robinson told a joke. A hardheaded boy got kicked by a mule. When he recovered his consciousness he asked his daddy, "Will it leave a scar?" The old man replied, "Yes, you will never look pretty again, but had put at \$60,000. you will have a durned sight more sense." He said the Legislature was fixing to learn a hard lesson.

Mr. Wingo opposed the trusts and favored the bill. The Virginia-Carolina Chemical company is buying up plants in the State. How? By run- they asked for an increased approprianing down the price of products, by forcing the little companies to the wall with the money. ments become combined until they be- and thus buying them in. The farcome monopolies, then they should be mers will see the price of guano go up regulated. He agreed that there are when the Virginia-Carolina Chemical tion in the State. The expense there evils in the operations of the trusts, company gets control of the fertilizer per capita is lower than at any other manufacturing world.

Mr. Webb opposed the bill for the from the statute books of Texas. He reason that it prevents labor from being then attacked the bill in some of its organized. The bill is too sweeping. provisions, particularly the section pre- It would prevent carpenters or other No claim can be made that this bill venting the organization of companies workmen from organizing to control will drive capital from the State for to control the sale of patents and the price of their labor. He would almost every State in the Union now patented articles. This would prevent vote for the bill if it could be so has anti-trust laws, and many of them a company from being organized to amended that the labor organizations could not be interfered with.

Mr. Croft then spoke in favor of the should have effective anti-trust legislation and restrict the heartless corporations when they attempt to extort
money unjustly from the great masses
of the people. Corporations have many
privileges that individuals do not have
and this bill is only intended for the
protection of the people against unjust
extortion. Now if those who are opposed to the passage of this bill are
sincere and just, and only want legitimate profits why are they unwiking to
launch out into the business and commandatory upon the General Assemlation and restrict the heartless corpo- in legislation they should make the that competition is the life of trade. bill. In answer to Mr. Thomas he said ey unwiking to the State. That constitution makes it Russia and Italy combined. The question is to prevent riches from assuming arrogance.

The evil of the trust is that so great at the stroke of a pen of the chairman of a board of directors. He had rethe law now on the statute books is in cently had a case against the trust which brought the facts to light. His The formation of trusts during the law, and will some day be wiped off client had offered seed for sale in Aiken and had been offered 19 cents; the client later went to Augusta and sold for 21 cents. He went back to Aiken and told the Aiken man of his sale. The Aiken mill claimed a forfeiture of 300 tons of seed from the Augusta dress in the law against trusts. Mr. had led him to see how the cotton seed tain territory and a certain price. There are heavy forfeitures if they exceed the limits prescribed.

> As to Federal legislation, he wished to God that something could be done, but it seems improbable. As to Mr. sentative of any trust. The General Ashley's argument that the farmers Assembly cannot in being true to it- would not be able to organize a trust, self do anything which will injure the he said that they would never organize anyway.

Mr. Croft made a splendid reply to the argument that the bill would keep out capital. Texas is not hampered by the Hogg law and in the oil wells competition to meet or law to restrict. attacked popular legislation which will of Texas is the one hope for success It is then that the dangerous feature not be beneficial to the interests of the against the Standard Oil company. of extortion is unbridled to prey upon State. Lake Addison's Cato, he de. There have been many such bills in the General Assembly and the cry has always been that it would keep out capi tal, but no incorporation acts have bines are not for the sole purpose of South Carolina should adopt such a ever kept out capital and the industries extortion, why do they combine? If law as this she would be blacklisted of the State have grown. Mr. Croft's they want to increase their capital or and capital would seek investments was a splendid speech, and a synopsis enlarge their plants, no one could ob- elsewhere. He stated that this bill does not do it full justice. He spok ject to that; this country is quite large had been killed two years ago. (Mr. for an hour and kept the attention of Johnson stated that it had not been the usually restless and inattentive

passed it hoping for the Senate to kill against trusts was again under discusit. As a stockholder in a fertilizer sion, Mr. C. E. Robinson, of Pickens, company which had sold to the Vir- stated that he was one of those who would keep a man from accepting the the matter could not be properly disagency for a bicycle or a sewing ma- cussed at this session, so he moved to reconsider the vote whereby the House Mr. Rucker asked if the Virginia- had already refused to adjourn the de-

was equivalent, it had bought up The vot; was taken finally and the House by a vote of 47 to 46 decided to Mr. DeBruhl in reply to Mr. Weston reconsid r the vote of the morning

The Appropriation Was Reduced

\$10,000 in the Lower House. The appropriation bill was passed to its second reading in the House for the others to the Legislature who will first time in ten or twelve years with- change the trend of affairs. amount given to Winthrop College was same raw material at 4 1-2 cents and think the Federal Congress could reach the committee of ways and means to reduced from \$60,000 recommended by \$50,000, which is \$6,500 more than can. These trusts have never created, last year. There was some debate on an amendment to reduce the amount given to the South Carolina College rom \$28,000 to \$22,000, and then again to \$25,000, but the friends of the college were too strong for any reduction

whatever to be made. Mr. Ashley _____, that the South Carolina college might be as well run as any other, but they all spend too much money. He thought it was ridiculous to spend \$28,000 on two hundred boys. If he had the power he would give the South Carolina College to Columbia and the Citadel to Charleston, and tell those cities to run them. Mr. Ashley added with a sly wink that he would turn over the colored college to Orangeburg, too.

In favor of mereasing t \$60,000:

Affirmative—Ashley, Alt, vustin, Ranks, Bivens, Blease, Brooks, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Carter, Crum, Dantzler, DeBruhl, Dennis, Dorroh, Durant, Efird, Fox, Fr. ser, Freeman, Gaston, Gourdin, Hardin, Hill, Hollis, Humphrey, Jarnigan, Johnson, W. J.; Keels, Kibler, Kinsey, Lomax, Mayson, McCall, Me raw, McLeod, Morgan, Morrison, Nesbitt, Nichols, Parker, W. L.; Robinson, C. E.; Rucker, Stackhouse, Seig ler, mith, J. B.; Strom, Webb, Wells, Wingo 51.

Negative—Hon W F Stephenson, speaker; Messrs Bacot, Beamguard, Campbell, Mr. Ashley . that the South Carbill. We had held out the olive branch If he had the power he would give the to the people of the North and now South Carelina College to Columbia since they have come here if we go to and the Citadel to Charleston, and tell angeburg, too.

Mr. A-hley's amendment fixed the amount at \$25,000, but it was defeated by a vote of 65 to 38.

Then the appropriation for Winthrop was taken up, which the committee Mr. Ashley said there was no use to

make a speech on this matter as the House seemed bent on giving the colleges every cent they asked for. Mr. Moses read a report from the Winthrop authorities showing why

tion and what they proposed to do The salaries there are lower, said Mr. Moses, than in any other institu-

State institution. Mr. Juo. P. Thomas, Jr., one of the original trustees of Winthrop, said he was willing to take the recommendation of the ways and means committee, but as one of the best friends of that institution, he wanted to warn the trustees of Winthrop that they are remiss in the collection of tuition fees. The percentage of tuition paid at Win-

throp is \$7 while it is \$27 per capita at the South Carolina college. is to change the law on that subject. In reply to Mr. Hardin he said that even if the farm had never paid exmost invariably wins its just reward, not in the organic law of the law of a crop of cotton seed cannot be con- farm in order to get vegetables and erate prices.

> Mr. Sinkler, who as chairman of the committee on education is a trustee of Winthrop, declared that as a trustee he was ever mindful of his duties as legislator and he knows that this FROM A BACHELOR'S VIEW. appropriation is necessary for its ex-

istence The House had been discussing Mr. Ashley's \$50,000 amendment. Mr. C E. Robinson offered a substitute to cut mill. The latter asked Mr. Croft's the appropriation to \$43,500, the client for a release from the trade. As amount appropriated this year. Mr. an honorable man his client agreed Robinson asked what do the girls get? and then came to Mr. Croft to seek re- They get \$5,400 for fee tuition, the same as last year. The rest goes to Croft declared that his investigations salaries of teachers, etc. He saw no help for the girls in the proposed in crop of the State is controlled here in creased appropriations, and as a friend Columbia. Each mill is allowed a cer- of the school he wanted to see the school practice economy.

Mr. Morgan, of Greenville, said he is not in favor of legislation on the ' cheap-John'' plan, but the people of the State have reached a crisis in their imancial affairs. They have to mort gage their farms to get corn for the very existence of their stock. It is time to call a halt. It is time to take away from the burdens of the people who are now groveling in poverty. Mr. Morgan spoke with deep feeling of the general depression of the country. His speech was about the most effective igainst the large appropriation.

Mr. H. J. Kinard declared that the proposed increased appropriations will not increase the levy which is now five mills. He had thought it unneces sary to keep up that farm at Winthrop, but it has been proved to him that the farm is necessary in order to give a constant and regular supply of vegetables and milk at a cheap price to the college. The time has passed when women must be kept in the background. They must go hand in hand with men in the march of progress. He made a strong and stirring appeal for the woman's college.

Mr. J. B. Smith, of Colleton, the champion of the common school, de-

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children in the common schools and yet the Legislature had refused them 8100,000 last year. If the common schools are forever discriminated against the people will rise up and send

Mr. Mayson, of Edgefield, said he against State colleges, except that the yielded to no man in his regard for woman, yet he agreed with Mr. Mc-Leod that the House has not at its command the proper information. The House then voted on Mr. C. E.

Robinson's substitute for Mr. Ashley's amendment. The substitute was rejected by three

votes, as follows, those voting in the affirmative being in favor of keeping Winthrop's appropriation at \$43,500, as it was for 1901, the negative being in favor of mcreasing t . \$60,000:

Negative- Hon W F Stephenson, speaker; Messrs Bacot, Beamguard, Campbell, Coggeshall, Cooper, Croft, Dean, DeLoach, Dodd, Dominick, Dunbar Elder, Estridge, Galluchat, Haile, Izlar, James Johnson, O L; Kinard, Lide, Little Lofton Lyles, Mouldin, McLaughlin, McGowan, McMaster, F H; McMaster, Jno; Mishoc, Moses, Moss, Murchison, Parker, W H; Pyatt, Rainsford, Richards, Richardson, Robinson, R B A; Sanders, Seabrook, Sinkler, Smith, M L; Spears, Stroman, Tatum, Thomas, J P, Jr; Thompson, West, Weston, Williams, Wilson, Woods, Woodward--54, Mr, McLeod, of Sumter, made a lell-

Mr. McLeod, of Sumter, made a telling speech against the committee's recommendation. He declared that have been put in the possession of the House in the way of a financial report leans and Mobile. from the college. He thinks that the ways and means committee takes too much from the college on faith, and the House takes too much from the committee on faith. He believes in the highest and best education which can be offered, and is as loyal to the colleges as any other member, but he would not agree to give any of the colleges more than they had received last year.

The House then by a vote of 65 to 43 adopted the committee report as amended by Mr. Ashley, so that the appropriation should be cut to \$50,000 The members voted as follows:

Wells, Wingo- 65. Negative--Hon W F Stevenson, speaker

Negative—Hon W F Stevenson, speaker; Messrs Bacot, Beamguard, Croft, Det oach, Elder, Estridge, Galluchat, Haile, 1z ar, James, Johnson, O L; Kinard, Little, Lofton, Lyles, Mauldin, McGowan, McMaster, F H; McMaster, Jno; Mishoe, Moses, Murchison, Parker, W H; Prince, Pyatt, Richards, Richardson, Robinson R B A; Sanders, Seabrook, Sinkler, Smith, M L; Spears, Thomas, J. P, Jr; Thompson, Wolsing, West, Weston, Williams, Wilson, ling, West, Weston, Williams, Wilson Woods, Woodward-43.

Small men have big opinions of themselves.

When you dig into a man's vanity you touch the spot where his hatred for you lies.

No woman likes to think that the man she cares about would rather see her happy and plain than pretty and discontented.

It seems ever so much more to say that a woman is older than her husband than to say a man is younger than his wife.

There are men in this world who think degeneracy is brilliancy and viciousness is smartness, but, thank God they nover got those ideas from their mother.

If you forget to tell a woman you love her she forgets you do. When a woman decides that a gown s cut too low it is some other woman's An entertaining friend is one who

will listen to you tell the same old story for the ninety-moth time. Some people's souls are so shallow that if you throw a pebble into them

it strikes bottom before it splashes. The average girl thinks it is smart to try to make other girls think she has refused to marry a man when she is in hysterics for fear he won't ask

Take care of the pennics and the ounds will spend themselves. What a man wants to do with a we

nan is to love her in her way and let

her love him in the same way. You can foo! a woman into thinking she is fooling you, but you can't foel her into thinking you are fooling her. When a woman goes into a dry goods shop to buy a spool of thread she

A man can love a woman with a dog and he can love a woman with a cat, but he quits at a widow with three

begins by pricing \$2,500 Russian

children. When a man says it is snowing he means that it is snowing now; a wonan means that it was snowing yesterday or will snow tomorrow, or that it is doing anything but snowing now. One woman breaks a man's heart

and some other woman mends it. Even if a man's money could hold

is semething you give to a bad cook to get rid of her.

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Miss Ella Connard, of New York, intil recently was employed by a life until recently was employed by a life insurance company in that city, where her shrewd business sense had come under the notice of an official of the Pennsylvania R ulroad company. The company was desirous of purchasing some land in West 34th street, to be used as terminals, but did not wish this fact to become public, for the renson that publicity of that kind would inevitably put the price away up. Miss Connard was employed to negotiate for the property and so well did she manago that the company was saved a vast sum, the total payment being in millions. The clever young woman's commission was of such proportions that she will have a comfortable income for

A new railroad under construction in Cuba by American and Canadian capitalists has been graded for seventyfour miles out of Santiago and the track is laid for thirty-live miles. The right of way has to be purchased, as no concessions can be obtained by corporations in Cuba at present. Five thousand men are engaged on the work. Track. layers receive \$1.50 a day and graders 1, American money. Thus far the road has penetrated a sugar-raising country, with rich, black "gumbo the figures quoted by Mr. Moses should soil. Ties are obtained in the United States and shipped by way of New Or-

> At the Oregon experiment station the experiments forced a number of peach trees into bloom under a glass last November, and introduced a colony of bees into the house, first protecting one tree so that the bees could not get at it. From that tree all the fruit dropped when the stones began to form. From the other no fruit dropped and it was abundant.

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11:05 a m..... ... 'Mauldin's. 1:15 a m..... Ar Easley Lv..... ... 2:15 p m No. 12. STATIONS. Mixed. 4:00 p mLv. Pickens Δr..... 6:40 p m 4:05 p m...... *Ferguson's...... 6:30 p m 4:15 p m..... Parson's.... 6:15 p m 4:20 p m........... 'Ariail's........ 6:10 p m 1:25 p m...... 'Mauldin's..... 6:05 p m 4:40 p m..... Ar Easley Ly...... 6:00 p m "Flag Stations.

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hefore the fourth Sunday 2 p m; as a manday 11 a m.
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8 p m; 3d Sunday II a m.
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day I n m.

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Zion – Rev. W. E. Wiggins—2d Sunday
11 a m; 5th Sunday 4 p m.
Bethesda – Rev. Wiggins—1st Sunday 11
a m; 5d Sunday 4 p m.
Antioch – Rev. Wiggins—4th Sunday 11

em. Pickens Church—Rev. Wiggins—2d Sun-day 4 р m; 5th Sunday 11 a m. North Ріскемѕ Спечіт—Rev. C. L. Me-Cain.
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alem, 3:30 p m. Fourth Sunday McKinney's Chapel, 11 Fourth Sunday—McKinney's Clapel, II a m; Jocasse, 3:30 p m. West Pickess Checutt—Rev. J. P. Atta-way, Vistamount, s. C. First sunday—Fairview, 11 a. m; Ca-tecchee, 4 p. m. Third sunday—Gap Hill, II a. m. Fourth sunday—Ruhamah, II a. m; Lib-erty, 2:45 p. m.

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ABBEVILLE—Third Monday in February, third Monday in June, and first Monday after the fourth Monday in September.

WALHALLA—Second Monday in March, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in June, and the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in september.

PICKENS—Third Monday in March, third monday after fourth monday in June, and



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